

THE SENTINEL

OREGON, MISSOURI

Issued Every Friday

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DOBYNS & CURRY, Publishers

Friday, August 3, 1894.

Republican County Convention

In accordance with an order of the Holt County Republican Central Committee a delegate convention for nominating candidates for the various county offices to be held at the ensuing September election is hereby called to meet at the opera house in

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI,

at 11 o'clock a. m. on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1894.

And further in obedience to the order of said committee the Republican voters of each township are hereby called to meet at their respective places of voting at 2 o'clock p. m. on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1894.

There to choose by primary election the number of delegates apportioned to each township to represent them in said convention.

The basis of apportionment is one (1) delegate for each twenty (20) and fraction of ten (10) voters or over cast for Benjamin Harrison for president in 1892, except that one (1) delegate shall be taken from the respective townships that West Lewis and Bigelow townships would be entitled to under such apportionment and said two delegates to be given to the township of Minton, making said apportionment in its entirety as follows, to-wit:

TOWNSHIP.	VOTES.	DELEGATES.
Bentley	320	16
Bigelow	104	5
Clay	104	5
Liberty	104	5
Lincoln	104	5
Hickory	104	5
Union	104	5
East Lewis	104	5
West Lewis	104	5
Forbes	104	5
Nodaway	104	5
Minton	104	5

And it is further ordered that at the primary election to be held in the various townships three township committees be chosen for two years; and that the chairman (afterwards selected by each township committee) shall be some one of the township committee, and that each township committee shall be organized to meet at the county central committee and that such county committee are hereby requested to meet with the Republicans at the said county convention for the purpose of organizing themselves into new county central committee and adopting measures for conducting the coming campaign.

J. H. T. ALKIRE, Chairman.

F. E. BULLOCK, Secy.

Republican Congressional Convention

St. Joseph, Mo., June 25th, 1894. The Republicans of the Congressional District of Missouri are hereby called to meet in delegate convention at the Court House in the city of Maryville, Mo., on Wednesday Aug. 28th, 1894, at 9 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of choosing a candidate to be voted for as representative in congress from said district at the November election, and of electing other business men as properly called before the convention. The basis selected by the committee is one delegate for every 125 votes cast for Geo. C. Crowley for congress. The apportionment being as follows:

Andrew county, 14; Adair county, 9; Buchanan county, 12; Holt county, 13; Nodaway county, 23; Tate county, 1.

By order of the Congressional Committee.

C. M. SATELY, Chairman.

R. M. ARTHUR, Secy.

Chicago's Humiliation

Chicago is reaping the whirlwind. It has been reaping the need for several years. By degrees the control of municipal affairs has passed into the hands of a few men, and these men have been tainted with fraud and violence. In 1892 it has been estimated that no less than 25,000 persons were made voters in violation of the spirit and letter of the naturalization laws. This fraudulent and largely vicious body of so-called voters holds the balance of power in our large cities. Polluted at the fountain head, the government of Chicago has trucked to this lawless and vicious element. Knowing that its votes make Mr. Hopkins Mayor and Mr. Altgeld Governor, that disreputable element has presumed upon its neglect to enforce the laws against lawlessness, and those whom that mayor has since designated as "rotten bodies of men intent on committing felonies" were led by the faction of Mayor Hopkins to assume that he would be elected lawless with a vigor which would carry terror for more than a week, while the made of those were menacing and becoming bold and defiant, he was apparently passive. It was not until the mobs assumed the character of an insurrection and were intoxicated to madness by success that Chicago's mayor was aroused to the necessity of vigorous action. When he did act it was too late, and the flames of burning millions of dollars' worth of property presented the humiliating spectacle of the mayor and police of Chicago in confessed helplessness, while the smoke and fire and hundreds applied the torch of the incendiary. Not since the draft riots in New York has a great American city been so much at the mercy of fiendish mobs as was Chicago during this strike.

To retain the good will of the fraudulent and ignorant voters who were in insurrection Mayor Hopkins dallied and even held conferences with Mr. Debs. This was accepted as an indication of sympathy which made every one of the footpads, sneak thieves and lawless and pillagers. The same element counted on the governor who paraded the Anarchists.

The property of railroads and of individuals valued at millions and paying thousands of dollars, which should secure for its protection against mobs, has gone up in flames. Responsible through its supine city administration Chicago's taxpayers will have to pay every dollar of this great loss.

It seems from what the Democratic candidates for nomination in the 7th congressional district of Kentucky (Breckenridge's district) say of each other that they are all "stuffed with the same stick," that is to say that none of them are any better than they ought to be. In other words that they might be great deal better than they are and that none too good. And then they carry any of their constituents who are free from guilt to cast the first stone. The latest reports say that no stones have been cast.

The Record.

Freedom in the history of the nation has been the first year's actions of an administration have been fully discussed and freely criticized as in the case of the party low in power. In the autumn months during which they have been administering the affairs of the nation the Democrats have made for themselves a record so absolutely at variance with their former professions as to call down upon them the severest measure of censure. In the July North American Review or Speaker Reed very truly remarks that, "We have had plenty of leisure for discussion. Business has not distracted our thoughts." There will be a very general concurrence in the opinion held by Mr. Reed that the history of the last year must have been a bitter disappointment to many good men who, not satisfied with a reasonable amount of good government, sought to find a future better than the past, by throwing themselves into the hands of a party which was and is the creation of pure opposition, a party which has never been for anything in particular but simply against everything in general.

The Democrats had been out of power for so long a time that their very nature had become contorted, and many of their leaders had grown into believing that the line of conduct of which they have long been accused, the line of publicans must be carried out by them, and that they wish to retain office. Hence, those who hoped that an experience of the difficulties of government would suppress upon the newcomers that, steadied by close sense of responsibility, they would unite upon some reasonable course of conduct, have been grievously disappointed. This disappointment and consequent disgust have been unmistakably shown in every election since the inauguration of the present administration.

Mr. Reed's paper is interesting for some of the comparisons to which it directs attention. First of these is a reference to President Cleveland's inaugural address, in which he spoke of the severe measures that were to be taken out of the "immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests," as he characterized "trusts," and the fruition of this threat is the senate debate and vote on the sugar schedule. In the same inaugural the president enlarged in eloquent terms on how the people "have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity by the 'vicious tariff laws,'" but compare the sum of industry that was at that very time heard everywhere throughout the land with the stagnation to-day. In its fiscal affairs it is as much a comparison. During the first fiscal year of Harrison's administration, the national debt was diminished by the amount of \$104,510,000 largely through the purchase and retirement of bonds, and the annual interest burden was reduced by \$4,333,751.

During the first fiscal year of the Cleveland administration, ending June 30, the bonded debt has been increased by \$250,000,000, the annual interest burden has been increased by \$250,000,000 and a deficit of \$80,000,000 created. The obligations of the government have thus been increased by \$121,000,000, which the people will have to pay with the prospect of a considerable addition to the deficit within the next six months.

In order to find the real difference between the two administrations in the conduct of public business, the debt incurred under Cleveland must be added to the debt under Harrison. The figures tell against the present administration to the tune of \$250,371,000. A pretty high price to pay for so poor an administration. The great crime of the present administration, Mr. Reed says, has been its treatment of the tariff question, and in this the whole country will agree with him, especially when there is called to mind the old vocabulary of the Democratic party when denouncing their opponents—"reminiscent of the class legislation," "fraud," "robbery," "paternalism," "selfish interests." What a boomerang each has become. Verily, the promise of Democratic reform has been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

American Flour.

A volume issued by the state department, has reports from different consuls of the United States on American flour and the possibility of increasing its sale in foreign markets. Some of the consuls, notably in British India and Japan, say that the poverty of the common people stand in the way. Many of them, however, assert that the high import duties are the main obstacle.

The latter difficulty was removed or in a great measure modified in some cases by reciprocity treaties, as a result of which our exports of flour increased greatly. But the tariff now in charge of the government is against reciprocity and proposes to put a stop to it. This will cause a reimpement of prohibitive duties by countries with which we have advantageous treaties, and check the export trade that has been built up.

This retrogressive step imparts a burlesque character to the pretended concern which the administration, in its volume of consular reports, show in devising some scheme to get American flour into foreign markets. To reject a plan which has worked well merely because it was introduced by another party and to publish a collection of opinions without the suggestion of a better plan, is a performance that will be taken by the public at its true value.

The Income Tax.

The income tax provision of the tariff bill, as it finally passed the senate, imposes a yearly tax of 2 per cent on that part of every income which exceeds \$1,000. For instance, if a man's yearly income is \$1,500 he pays 2 per cent on \$500. This provision goes into effect January 1, 1895, and will continue in force until January 1, 1900. Hence its life is limited to five years, if congress does not extend it. If the Democratic party continues to run the country on the same policy that it has adopted during the last year and a half that it has been in power, there will not be much income to tax—not enough to make much of a tax over. The people would prefer a policy that would insure some income. There will perhaps be some income tax in it, which he approved. His letter to Mr. Wilson, dated July 2, says he is opposed to an income tax.

One word describes it—"perfection." We refer to the Wilt's Little Early Riser, cures obstinate cures, burns, skin diseases and is a well known cure for psoriasis.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Clark O. Proud.

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Sixty Rocks, Oregon, July 17, 1894. From the Sixty Rocks, Oregon, we were stopped by the strike at La Grande, Union Co., Ore., and held nine days, from Saturday, June 30, till Monday night, July 9. Then the strikers thought it very foolish to stop trains en route and declared that so long as trains were started from terminals they would send them through.

The Grande Ronde valley of Oregon is about twenty by sixteen miles, semi-circular, surrounded by green mountains rising gently around, some higher tops of which are covered by snow even in mid-summer. The valley itself is some twenty-eight hundred feet high, and these mountains rise gently from sixteen to twenty hundred feet above. I never saw such fine apple, pear, plum, prune and cherry trees, and all the greenery of the valley seems ready to burst into streams so intensely green is the foliage. All crops of the temperate zones flourish here. Strawberries are now flooding the markets since June 20th, and such vines—as large as great potatoes vines and standing up—I never saw before. All other berries flourish as in Missouri.

The summer climate is perfect with nights just cool enough for health and enjoyment under the light mountain breezes. It is in winter, I do not know, not very cold say from Iowa and Missouri. There is a hot lake near by from which vast clouds of steam roll upward during cold days of winter. From beyond the mountains all around vast cumulus clouds arise, about nine a. m. caused by the hot sun's rays on the snow covering them, and these often collect and form thunder showers by early afternoon. We had two during our nine days' visit and at night could see the lightning of far off storms in the mountains. Water superabounds on all sides. There are several towns in the valley and the climate varies considerably. Old Town, close to La Grande, has no wind all winter and snows do not drift. Union is the county seat, and a very windy site as Union City is a lovely old shady town with a great thundering water mill close by. There are many fine fruit farms around. Horses are fed only grain hay that is wheat cut in the dough and cured like hay, and will go sixty mile per diem journeys in ten hours over the mountains on bad roads and return next day, as a regular thing and nothing thought of it—nine hours for the trip and one for rest. Such animals sell now at five dollars per head, but railroad freight will prevent exporting them, and all during last winter with apples and splendid potatoes superabounding at a trifling price they could not be shipped to us on the Missouri river where prices were at famine point.

After a hard trip by various boats and railroads tracks we got to Portland, and thence to Salem where it is quite warm and calm at mid day, but cool and nice from 5 p. m. to 9 a. m. From there I came over to this place where there is a cottage and keeps his family during July and August. Take a good sized sectioned map and look west from Albany to the Pacific Ocean where you see Yaguma Bay and Newport. Ten miles south from the bay on the ocean beach is Sixty Rocks. There are fine long stretches of beach, for miles below and above. Just here several mountain rocks rise about where sea and beach meet and reefs of breakers run out beyond far in to the sea. Here is a hotel and postoffice and several cottages for rent and more buildings. It is fine. Some of the largest balance are even a hundred feet high, the balance are rock irregular, pinnacled or rounded. When the tide is rising in it is a grand sight to see the vast waves chasing each other and tossing great white arms of mist spray and throwing tons of water up over each other, and as though alive. Some step to leap over the rocks, others roll over the reefs, while hundreds pour out through the broad open ways to dash up to the very feet of the spectators—then back to try it all over again with greater efforts and more rapid attempts at the breakers while the thunder among the breakers every now and then sounds like big guns in a battle. This eternal unrest and everlasting upheaval amid the roar of breakers; dashing and slapping of waves, and thundering among their caverns is a sublime and solemn phenomenon—nothing so much as our nature.

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Loss of Railway Earnings

As the returns of railroad earnings for the first six months in 1893 come in, it appears more clearly what an enormous shrinkage of business there has been. This loss in earnings has nothing to do with the other loss due to the shrinkage on value of property last year when nearly one-sixth of the railroad mileage of the country went into receivers' hands. This loss is a loss in gross earnings for the first six months of this year. It appears that two hundred principal roads, operating 118,722 miles, report a loss of gross earnings as compared with the first six months of last year of \$74,509,653. The roads yet to report will swell the sum considerably. Unless there is a speedy recovery from losses of this kind the roads will be compelled to decrease expenses in proportion to the decrease of income and this will mean a reduction of wages.

The improvement in business cannot come, however, unless there is action taken by congress in regard to the tariff. Never have the industrial and commercial conditions been so dependent upon political action as now. The Democratic majority in congress does not, however, appear to see this. They do not appear to be able to understand the gravity of the situation and its summary requirements. The only remedy seems to be a change in political supremacy. What is needed is a Republican administration for another period of thirty years to re-construct the industrial condition of the country and put it on sound basis that even a temporary Democratic interregnum cannot destroy it.

State Deficit.

The following dispatch from Jefferson City fully explains why the mostly Democratic state administration, by its Board of equalization increased the assessed valuation of property about \$70,000,000, and necessarily the people's taxes about \$2,500,000.

The last General Assembly appropriated the sum of \$250,000 for the payment of costs of criminal cases during the years 1893 and 1894, together with \$35,000 to cover a deficiency in the appropriation for the years 1891 and 1892. The full amount of this appropriation has at this date, been drawn out of the state treasury, and the expenses of criminal prosecutions will have to go unpaid from now until the next General Assembly meets and makes another appropriation. The new appropriation will not likely be made before the latter part of March, 1895. Last year the demands against this appropriation during the months of July, August, September, October, November and December amounted to \$161,957.42. These figures will serve to indicate the enormity of the deficiency which the next General Assembly will have to provide for.

For instance, Mrs. Clara Rogers, of Jay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It is a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles. Sold by T. S. Hinde, Oregon, Mo.

The New Bankruptcy Law.

The house of representatives, without much discussion and without giving it the attention which the importance of the subject merited, has passed the Bailey bankruptcy bill. According to what has become known about it, this measure is not one that commends itself for general approval. It is apparently brief and simple, but in reality a very complex affair, since it practically adopts the insolvency laws of the several states and makes them applicable to the federal law. There is with forty-four systems in operation instead of one, the one great object for which a national bankruptcy law was demanded, uniformity, is altogether lost, and complications are invited which would inevitably prove expensive and vexatious to both creditors and debtors.

Another drawback to the Bailey bill, which, indeed, is a serious shortcoming, is the fact that it provides only for voluntary bankruptcy. It permits any debtor after making an assignment in accordance with the laws of the state and with a few additional federal provisions to secure final discharge from the payment of his obligations. The interest of the creditor receives no attention whatever, and it is generally charged that the bill is a one-sided measure which would open the way to fraudulent bankruptcies.

There is not much probability that such a bill will pass the senate without important amendments. The country undoubtedly wants a bankruptcy law, but an equitable one, which will be just to the debtor as well as the creditor, and one which will simplify bankruptcy proceedings, not one that will still more complicate them.

Have You Tried Beggs' German Salve?

For Piles? If not, why not? Can you afford to suffer longer for the sake of 25c. This is the price of the greatest salve on the market. Sold and warranted. Sold by J. C. Philbrick, Oregon, Mo.

Fruits of Democracy.

Thirty-five years ago, after a long period of almost uninterrupted control of the government by the Democratic party, the country was precipitated into a fearful civil war; and now, before the close of the second term of its